THE EUROPEAN MAILS. Highly Interesting Details from the

Danube. Three Battles Between the Russians and Turks.

Mews of Another and Decisive Battle Hourly Expected in London. &c., &c., &c.

OUF London Correspondence.
THE WAR IN THE EAST—RUSSIA DECLARES WAR—
FIGHTING IN BUROPS AND ASIA—THE PLEETS AT

CONSTANTINOPLE. LONDON, Friday, Nov. 11, 1853. If any doubts still exist in the minds of your readers as to the reality of war between Turkey and Russia, the news by the present mail will dispel them altogether.

I have already informed you that Omer Pasha had commenced hostilities on the Danube before the counter-order of the Porte reached him. That counter-order was sent in the hopes of an arrangement. Since then, not a day has passed without an action of some sort between the hostile armies. I will now string you together the telegraphic news which has been received since last mail, from the

theatre of war:—
The Vienna Press confirms the intelligence of the arrival of 7,000 Turks at Kalefat, and of the advance of the left wing of the Turkish army, besides 8,000 of the Turkish reserve from Sophia.

The vanguard, under Namik Pasha and General Prim, had a serious conflict with 2,500 Russian cavalry, between Kalefat and Krajowa. The affair lasted two hours, when the Russians retreated towards Slatina.

The following despatch, dated Bucharest, Nov. 2, has been received:—Yesterday 800 or 1,000 Turks appeared at and bombarded Giurgewo. A fight ensued along shore; several Russians and Turks were killed, and civilians wounded. The Turks proceeded up the river. Russian cavalry with cannon followed in the same direction Shirmiakes between the outposts happen daily near Kalefat.

Shirniabes between the outposts happen daily near Kalefat.

The Ottoman embassy has received an account of a conflict near Batoum on the 26th; in all 6,000 men were can the field. After fighting, the belligerents returned to their respective former positions.

Constantinopis, Oct. 31.

Great dearness prevails.

Another million of paper money has been issued.

Namik Pacha has left for Paris Lebanon is disturbed. In Asia, Selim Pacha has crossed the Russian frontier. A conflict has taken place near Batoum which has caused much reassation. The Porte has re olved that Austrian refugee a shall not be employed in the army operations in Europe. Movements and levies of troops continue. The city is tranquil.

SMYRMA, Oct. 31.

SMYRNA, Oct. 31.

The Russian Consul-General has left for Athens.

A despatch in the Times, sent from Vienna, says:—

"Accounts from Bucharest reports buttle and 14 supersion Russian officers killed. The Turks remained masters of the field, and the Russians were retreating on Bucharest."

Accounts from St. Petersburg of the 25th Oct. state
that considerable reinforcements had been sent to Bassambs and Volhynis, where the Third and Fourth corps
d'armet are stateced. The army of the Caucasus was
also to be largely reinforced. A Stockholm paper au
mounces the arrival of a Russian squadron at Helsingcers, a sesport in Finland.

A fuller account of the fighting near Silistrh is contained in a private letter from Paris. It says:

Fhave received fresh information from the seat of war, which consirms the news contained in the despatch of the Turkish exbassy. The passage of the Turks at Willin, as also the occupation of Kalefat, was only a diversion. The prin ingal body of the Turkish army crossed the hambe at Ostenitas, between Silistria and Ruschtschus, and arter a desperate action, which lasted four hours, the Turkis remained masters of the position. I need hardly say that he're the news is considered of the utmost importance." "I observe," he adds, "that all the news which comes from England and Germany, speaks of the progress of negritations and the certainty of peace. Here also, the public in general j in is the same opinion; but I am bound to say that in political quarters a change is taking place. Not only is the language of the ministerial journals violent in hestility against Russia, but men in office, and that clays of personages who form their opinions by what they be lieve to be agreeable in high places, are becoming every; say less meaured in their language. A few days ago the fir peror, in speaking of the position of affairs to the respectative of one of the Italian States, said, "I thought we thould not have a general war full 1855 or 1816, but now I think otherwise. We have now a fowerable opportunity, at if four numeric." But it is not in words alone that the disposition of the authorities to be prepared for war shows itself. I have reason to believe that at a meeting of the generals forming the war commattee, which was held a short time since at the office of the Minister of War, it was decided that twenty new bat allions of Classeury de Vincennes should be formed, and that a new battalion should be added to each regiment of the bletter, the effect of it will be to icrease the French army be nearly one third. Besides, if we are to bolliere those who are supposed to know the precise nature of the instructions given to Gen A fuller account of the fighting near Silistra is contained in a private letter from Paris. It says:-

The latest news from Constantinople is to the 3d The Eaglish and French fleets were then at anchor in the Bosphorus. The English and French Admirals were at Constantinople. Their presence had given an immense moral strength to the Turkish cause. I have on my table letters from officers at Omer Pacha's headquarters; they speak in the highest terms of the discipline and enthusiasm of the Turks. Nor are their operations confined to the the Turks have taken by storm the town of Cherkedy. A Polish and an Hungarian legion are under formation All the fighting men of 1848 are hurrying on to the East. Austria is greatly alarmed. Both she and Prussia profess neutrality. In fact, the good anderstanding between France and England has quite put them out. It is quite true that England is still anxious that peace shall be proclaimed, but only or terms honorable to Turkey. The reports of a peace congress at London, and all that sort of ng. see, however, pure fabrications. The best reply to them is the declaration of war by the Empe ror Nicelas.

This cases not look like hamility or concession, and the sword may now be said to be drawn in good

The question will soon arise, are England and Prance de facto at war with Russia? If the Russian fleet attempts any thing in the

Black an a broadside from the combined squadreas well be a strong and loud answer in the affirma-

You will see that the peace of all Europe hangs by

A great number of English officers left town this week for Shumla, to watch the progress of the war. West of them are men who have served in the wars in Ind a. at Chiliannwalla and Sabraon. Those who have stready arrived have been well received by

The tollowing is the very latest despatch from

The got telegraphic news from India is of a some what alwaying character. It says that reports were current that a Russian army is invading Kiva and Bochers; that Russia has entered into an alliance with I at Mahomed and with Persia, and that a large Persian army has assembled in the valley of Scottania for the purpose of co-operating with Russia against On the other hand, it is stated that as soon the Shah of Persia was informed of the attitude sames by France and England, he declined entering into a treaty with Russia.

There is a Russian fleet sneaking about the Baltic. The language of the French journals is very war-

like, so much so that Kisseleff, the Russian ambassador, hinted that he should be compelled to demand his passports if their tone did not change.

Constantinople is perfectly tranquil. Rice is admitted free of duty into the States of the

Zollervein on and efter the 10th inst.

LONDON, Nov. 11-6 P. M. The Russians Defeated by the Turks-News of a Decisive Battle hourly Expected-The Revolutionary Spirits Aroused, &c., &c.

I know from two official sources that the Russians are getting beat in the Danubian Principalities. It appears now certain that they have but 32,000 men in fighting condition, whilst Omer Pasha is superior in number and effectiveness. The Turkish General has displayed great strategic skill by deceiving Prince Gortschakoff completely as to his movements. He crossed the Danube in four places, and marched towards the headquarters of the Russians with only 12,000 men, apparently. This was to invite an at tack with the whole force of the enemy, which has taken place; but instead of 12,000 men, Omer Pasha had hurried up for the occasion some 20,000 moreand at the same time an attack in the flank and rear was likely made by the Turkish troops who had crossed in other places, and had already overthrown General Perioff at Oltenitza.

News is every hour expected in London of a decisive battle, which will decide the campaign. The rempant of the Russian army will be driven into Moldavia and scattered, and the Turks will quietly take up their winter quarters at Bucharest, lately the headquarters of the too-presumptuous Muscovites. I ssy this will be the end of the campaign, for the rainy season is setting in, and no more Russian armies can be marched into the Principalities this winter. All Europe is amazed at this unexpected result, and expressions of popular feeling are breaking out loudy and enthusiastically. Latt night at the grand opera at Paris, the audience cheered the Turks, which is the liberal side, strange to say, and vehement cries of "Down with the Russians," uttered. What will happen in the spring it is hard to tell. The Emperor of Russia will hardly put up quietly with such a humiliation as he has received, but England and France are fully decided to go to work in the spring if Russia don't leave off bullying,

and stay "to hum."

I refer you to the Morning Post of this day, which contains accurate intelligence, supporting the information I now send you. The Times, you see, is taken all aback by the defeat of the Russian army, which they predicted was going to gobble up poor Turkey without remorse. The revolutionary party all over Europe is wide awake, and do not be astonished if you hear that Hungary is up again. In that case, Italy and Germany will take another pull at the same rope, and we shall see queer things and

I send you the war proclamation of his Majesty of all the Russias. It is high time for him to declare war, when his army of invasion has been beaten.

I should also state—and nobody else is able to state it—that all the Cabinets of Europe have just received a circular from Count Nesselrode, declaring that his august master is going to fight it out. It is no use talking or writing any more; for if Russia don't fight, and fight better, she'll get licked clean out of the Principalities, and out of sight too. Don't you think so?

Prince Gortschakoff has written a letter, it ap pears, to the famous Princess Lieven, at Paris, to say, "he wishes to God he was out of the scrape." It is ridiculous, after so much boasting, to see Russia used up so quickly by the "circumcised and turbaned Turks," as Otbello calls the infidels.

ALEEMABLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, FRIDAY, November 11, 1853. 
News from the Continent—Russia and Turkey— Confirmatory Account of the Battle of Oltenitza

Supposed Loss of the Russians-Reserves of the Czar's Army-Items from Constantinople-A Russian Spy Detected-Napoleon and Nicholas

nan's Speech-England and Russia Contrasted -Trade and Manufacture-The Victoria Docks at London-American Capital-The Opera at Drury Lane - Curious Theatrical Quarrel in The Journal de St Petersburg, of the 1st of Nov-

ember, publishes an imperial manifesto, in which it is said, that since Russia has been provoked to war, nothing is left to her but to have recourse to force of arms, in order to compel the Ottoman Porte to resnect the treaties. The Russian arms must now exact satisfaction for the insults which Turkey re-plied to the Czar's most moderate demands in his loyal selicitude for the defence of the orthodox

After various fluctuations, the Paris Bourse closed upon the 10th with a decline on the previous day's prices. The three per cents closed at 73f. 60c. for the end of the month, and the four and a half per cents at 99f. 75c.

From Belgrade, October 24, we learn that detach men's of the Austrian troops keep a close watch on the Servian frontier. The concentration of a large corps on that frontier is mentioned as probable.

Advices from St. Petersburg of the 25th ult., in the Dresden Journal, contain some details of the military preparations in that country. Besides the three corps in the Danubian Principalities and Bessarabia, there is a fourth (moveable) corps in Volhynia and Podolia, and large masses of troops are con centrated in other places. At Krementshuck are eight regiments of curassiers and four regiments of lancers, and eight regiments of dragoons are stationed at Charkow. Besides these, there are nume rous pulks of Cossacks ready to take the field. Large bodies of troops, too, are marching to reinforce the army urder Prince Woronzoff.

The combined fleets had not reached Con stantinople on October 27. This city was perfectly tranquil. The robber chief Yanni was to be sent is asserted that he is a secret agent of Russia.

There appears now to be little doubt but that a good pitched battle has been fought, and that "the invicible" Russians bave retreated with loss, although there were only 12,000 Turks opposed to 35,000 to 45,000 Russians. Fourteen superior offi-cers are reported as killed; therefore, by the ordirary computation, it is but fair to presume that some two hundred inferior officers shared s similar fate, in the company of seven thousand men, to say nothing of the wounded. It appears that Omer Pasha hits hard. That this battle has been won and well won by the Turks, there cannot be a shadow of doubt, as the flag of the crescent waves proudly in the battle field. Further rumors report that the right wing of the Russian army, under General Dannenberg, (probably this very force.) had ex-

the Czar, and is at all events corroborative. A letter from Galaty, of the 29th ult , states that fears are entertained there of the approach of the Turks, as there is no Russian garrison in the town. There are 12,000 of the Russian troops in hospitals

through the Principalities. The Russian Ambassador in Paris has, it appears manifested an amount of indecorous irritation, having expressed himself with exasperated warmth, during an interview with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the general question of the East, but more particularly with reference to the articles in one or two of the ministerial papers, which have recently assumed a decidedly hostile tone when speaking of

Russia. It is supposed that the real cause of the angry feeling which breaks out "de temps en temps." is to be found in the nomination of General Baraguay d'Hilliers to the embassy at Constantinople.

The files of Paris papers per this mail are highly interesting, and detailed accounts of three or four engagements, advantageous to the Turks, will be

Wednesday, Lord Mayor's show day, passed off with the usual amount of accidents and impediment to business. The banquet in the evening, at Guildhall, was truly a magnificent affair, and nearly two thousand guests partook of the new civic functions ry's hospitality. The finest speech of the evening (compliments apart,) was made by Mr. Buchanan,

the worthy representative of your great republic.

After the toast of the "Army and Navy" had
been responded to, the Lord Mayor proposed "The healths of the foreign Ministers present, and a hearty welcome to them;" and he hoped, when they returned to their own countries, they would there sustain that good opinion of the city of London which the citizens were desirous to maintain. There was no city whatever that was more interested in the peace of the world than the city of London. He begged to propese "The Foreign Ministers," and he would call upon his excellency the American Minister to respond to the toast.

Mr. Buchanan-who had evidently attended to the instructions of President Pierce, while his diplomatic colleagues were resplendent with gold lace, &c., alone appeared in plain evening dress -was received

colleagues were resplendent with gold lace, &c., alone appeared in plain evening dress—was received with loud cheers. He said:—

On behalf of the foreign ministers and myself, I beg to return you my cordial and hearty thanks for the high honor which you have conferred upon the diplomatic ocrps. I confess, my lord and gentlemen, that I have been much struck with the gorgeous spectacle I have witnessed this day. I had read much about it before I came here, but I had no proper idea of its resility, not the least. In this age of utilitarianism, when the records of feuclal times are rapidly passing away, it is highly gratifying to a citizen of my country to witness such a spectacle—in this age of utilitarianism, I say, because I hear that a steamer is about to be pisced on the lakes of Kill larney; and, as a further commentary on the spirit of the age, I may mention that at the time I was contemplating this gorgeous, spectacle, I received a letter from my own country, making the most minute inquiries as to the mode in which a distinguished statesman proposes to consume the smoke of London, which they say, if it can be accomplished, will be the greatest blessing to all the manufacturing towas in the world. (Cheers.) I do not profess to be a diplomatiat—far from it, but in this age diplomecy has rendered the most important services to the world. The highest and first duty of diplomacy is to preserve peace and to cultivate friendly and commercial relations throughout the whele of the civilized world. (Cheers.) My I venture to hope that these best objects will be accomplished by the distinguished diplomatiats whom I see around me, and that in a short period we shall hear the welcome news—welcome to all good men in all parts of the world—that all difficulties have been estiled, and that Europe is still to continue to enjoy the blessings of a firm and lasting peace. (Loud cheers.)

to preserve peace and to cultivate friendly and commercial relations throughout the whele of the civines would find the complished by the distinguished dist

many the realized, are all so many indications of her piniciples and propensities—showing us that Russia is still animated by no higher sentiment than that which in the middle ages precipitated countless hordes of Moguls on Clana, India, and western Asia. Her people are as averse as ever to habits of economical industry, exhibit the all-potency of the comman propensity, and still show all the ferocity of the Tartar and the energy of the Scandinavian combined, with that eagerness for plunder and rapide that characterized theis ignorant and brutal progenitors. Prudence, therefore, peremptorily demands that such a people should be heid in wholesome dread, and if possible confined within certain rigidly fixed insists. These latter, Europe is now endeavoring to accomplish, and this time, no doubt, the Russians will be compelled to still their wrath and swall we the leek; but the time will ere long—nay, must come, when Turkey shall fall unregretted into the grave, enfeebld by the same over redinement and licentiousness which destroyed the Eastern empire of Rome, and the once mighty power of the Moguls.

The glasse manufacturers of Birmingham have brought out a new and singular invention, in the shape of wincow-sashes made of finit glass, with bars moulded in several lengths, and held together by polished steel rods running through the centre and enclosed in fluted glass tubes, which have the effect of harmonising the bright surface of the metal with its outward covering—the joints being concealed by close-fitting moulded rings, and rendered perfectly air-tight. It may easily be conceived that such sash es present great novelty in their appearance, admit a vastly increased quantity of light, and are very easily cleaned, and are extremely durable, being far less high equal to the variance of the metal with its outward covering—the joints being concealed by choose-fitting moulded rings, and rendered perfectly air-tight. It may easily be conceived that such sash, es present great novelty in these vides to the horder of t

will be a relief orly to be fully appreciated by parties connected with the navigation of the port.

From the favorable level of the land, which is seven feet under high water mark, its low cost and abundance of good brick clay, these extensive works will be completed for a comparatively small outlay. The existing docks, north of the Thames, comprise 150 water acres, and, with their respective warehouses, have cost nearly £3,000,000 sterling, whereas the Victoria docks, when carried to completion, will amount to 257 water acres, and will cost, with the warehouses described and 200, surplus acres, about £1,100,000, or, at all events, under £5,000 per water acre, being in the ratio of one-twellth part. In fact, as respects unity and grandeur of design, extent of accommodation, and economy of construction, this great undertaking has no parallel. The eminent contractors, Messieurs Peto, Betts, and Brassey, have engaged to purchase the land, to complete the docks and warehouses as described, and to bear every expense whatever, including five per cent interest on the calls until the docks are opened, for the sum above stated. They are bound to deliver the first dock and the warehouses complete and ready for business by the 1st January, 1855, which date, there is no doubt, will be punctually adhered to. The same parties have also affered to accept a lease of the docks for twenty-one years from that date, paying a clear dividend of 5 per cent on the entire outlay, with an equal division of surplus profits, giving security for £150,000. This offer stands over for acceptance or rejection until the 1st December 1854; and as it affords an unquestionable guarantee of a good rate of interest, with every reason able prospect of considerable addition in the shape of half profits, it is generally understood that the proposition will be accepted. There are probably no other parties in whom could be found the financial power to 5 rass so was a concern, combined with the spirit and energy necessary to develope its varied resources

Stock.

Last night, the first of the present series of Windsor's theatricals came off, with Mr. Phelps, the eminent tragedian and lessee of Saddler's Wells, as

BOSTON, Nov. 26 1852. the banks of the Danube has created great excitement among the young soldiers of the French army of occupation, and also among the oldest veterans in the service, and that numerous applications have been transmitted to the competent authorities for permission to witness the operations of the Turkish army.

The Dresden Journal contains some details of the milli-

the Danubian Principalities and Bessarabia, there is a fourth moveable corps in Volpynia and Podelia, and large Krementshuck are eight regiments of curriaggiers and are stationed at Charkoco. Besides these there are numerous corps of Cossacks ready to take the field. Large bodies of troops, too, are marching to reinforce the army under Prince Worouzoff.

around here, and reported so from nearly all parts of the country.

The market has been steady for wheat and flour, but the extent of business transacted has been only moderate. The same remark applies to the other leading articles of the trade, as regards price and demand.

At our market this morning we had a pretty full attendance, but the number of buyers of wheat were few; sellers were firm for the full prices of Tue-day, which the millers and dealers were not disposed to give, and in consequence a very limited business was done, but we had more enquiries for flour, and 37s. was freely bid for Philadelphia and Balti more and 37s. was freely bid for Philadelphia and Balti more and of each was limited at these prices.

In the corn was firmly held, but the business done was mostly in retail. Outs, from a short supply, support our last quotations, but catmend dull sale, and od, per load

mostly in retail. Oats, from a short supply, support our last quotations, but catmeal dull sale, and od. per load

last quotations, but catment dult sale, and od. per load cheaper.

Egyptian beans were quiet to day, but we do not after our quotations from Tucsday last

The imports of fore gu grain and flour since this day weak amount to 19,424 quarters of wheat, 5,619 quarters Indian corp, 15,100 barrels and 1,000 sacks of flour.

Export of wheat 5,000 quarters, of corn 324 quarters, and 1,100 sacks and 5,160 barrels of flour.

This cay's quotations of American cereals: White wheat 10s. 3d., 10s. 4d., 10s. 4d. Flour, Ohlo, Philadelphia, and Salimore, 37s; Westerns 351, 30s. 6d.; heated and sour flour, 30, 32s., 23s. Indian corn, prime yellow and white, 46s., 40s.; secondary and inferior 38s. to 40s., 43s.

ess, "Gourney's," 1988; and 1988; be 808; be 8 b. RD.—In very limited demand, but the stock being re-

IARD.—In very limited demand, but the stock being reduced, prices are firm.

TATION.—Declining, and prices fully is, per cut, lower than last week.

QUOD. BAIR.—The sales effected consist of a few bags coly of Baltimore, at 7s. 3d. for sound, and some ship demiged, at 3s. 6d. per cut.

ECLOVEN SEED.—In less request, and extreme rates of last week barely obtainable for red, but white has advanced considerably.

The Russian War.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, Nov. 19.]

We have been favored by a commercial house of this city with the following extracts from their correspondents at St. Petersburg, giving an account of the interview between a committee of British merchants and the Russian Minister of Finance, at which the subject of the reciprocal treatment of merchants

vessels, in the event of the breaking out of war beween the two nations, was discussed and settled:

Sr. Perrassured, 3-15 Oct., 1853.

We write by hard mail to tell you that our senior has just returned from an audience with the Minister of Finance (at which Messrs. Bell J. Anderson and Gwyer were also present) having been summoned on behalf of the British foreign guests, at the particular desire of his Imperial Majesty, for the purpose, of receiving his assurance that in the event of hostilities breaking out—the possibility of which they do not at present admit—that is to say, that in any event the British residents need be under no anxiety as to either their persons or property, and that it is his, 10 verial Majesty's wish that in any case commerce should be as little interfered with as possible.

On the question being put to his Excellency the Minis, for as to the same security for the British ships, to wit, that they would in all case. We mether loaded or empty, be allowed to depart without hindrance, he answered that although this point had not been specially alluded to by his Imperial Majesty, he in Uvidually, had not the least doubt that such was his Maje sty's intention; and he gave an reason to suppose that he would take an early opportanity of alluding to it, in which case he hoped to be able to give usan especial assurance to that effect.

His Excellency observed that it would be material to know whether Russian ships would be treated on the same footing in British ports; to which the deputation replied that they had not the least doubt on the subject, especially if the present gracious declar action of his largerial Majesty be made known in England

On its being stated that some ship winght be sent out, in corsequence of this notice, his Excellency stated that they might asfely come, without bear of detention on the part of the authorities here.

It is evident, from the Minister's matter and tone in this interview, that his imperial Majesty his measure, when made known on your side, may remove all

the minds of those who are interested in St. Petersburg. St. Peressung, 5-17 Jot, 1853.

Confirming our letter of 3-15 October, we have now to inform you that the same deputation was summoned this morning to the Minister of France, as attended on Saturday, to hear a message from his imperial Majesty on the subject of British ships at this port, to wit: "That no impediment will be put in the way of the departure of loaded British ships, unless, indeed, the British government should detain Russian ships."

This will no doubt, be satisfactory to ship owners on your side, whose ships are now here. We still hope that peace may be preserved; but with the above declaration on the part of his Imperial Majesty, we see no reason for anxiety, for the present, at all events.

Mortality on Ship Board.

The following is a list of deaths on board the Silas Creen man on her passage from Liverpeel to New York:-

Name. Age. Name. Age. Name. Age. Name. Selena Cylard Park. Carl Senest, Germany. inf. Fred. Hacker, 60. 56 W. Rasch, 40. do. do. F. Fanush, 40. do. do. Mr. Hasch, 40. do. do. F. Fanush, 40. do. 6 Maris Rasb. 60. 33 Maris Rarba Name. Christiana Terut, 40. 10 Fred. Tempt. 60. 12 George Lehter, 40. 48 Karl Wiess 40. 16 Rosins Scheef, 40. 35 Elizabeth Malone, Ireland 40 Rosins Scheef, 40. 36 Dr. G. H. Phistor, Gy. 16 Patrick Feeley, Ireland. 40 Fatrick Feeley, Ireland. 40 Fatrick Feeley, Ireland. 40 Fatrick Feeley, Ireland. 40 Rosins Rarba Gylint Fatrick Feeley, Ireland. 40 Fatrick Feeley, Ireland. 40 Rosins Rarba Gylint Fatrick Feeley, Ireland. 40 Fatrick Feeley, Ireland. 40 Rosins Rarba Gylint F

General Vetter-Dogenfeld, a distinguished officer in the Hungarian war, was among the passengers who sailed yesterday in the Pacific. Is he en route for the Danube? We are informed that Dr. Carlos Butterfield, Engineer General of the Mexican Marine Department, has been for several war steamers for the Mexican government. This looks as if General Sauta Anna intended to obtain a formidable force on the soa as well as on land.

Judge Edmonds, of this city, delivered a lecture on spiritualism at Saratoga Springs, on the 25th inst.

Senators Allen, of Rhode Island, Thompson, of Kentucky, and Atchison, of Missouri, are among the arrivals at Washington.

The resignation of the Hon. E. A. Nisbet, as Judge of the Supreme Court of Georgia, has been communicated to the Legislature by Gov. Johnson. It takes effect immediately; but as there is no court to be held during his unexpired term, an election will excreely be held to fill the vacancy.

The Milledgeville Heaveler of the 224 inst., says the

diately; but as there is no court to be held during his unexpired term, an election will scarcely be held to fill the
vacancy.

The Milledgeville Recerter of the 22d inst., says the
Hon. Howell Cobb left the city on Thursday evening last,
the day after his political decapitation, accompanied by
several of his personal and political friends, who indignantly sympathize with him in his defeat. Whilst we
have no admiration for the political course of Mr. Cobb
we feel that it is due him to say that he has made an
able and efficient Executive. and that he carries with
him in his retirement, the kindly regards of a large circle of attached personal friends.

The Legislature of Georgia, on the 22d inst. in joint
ballot, elected the Hon. Ebenoser Starnes, Judge of the
Supreme Court, for the unexpired term of two years, in
place of Hon. Hum Warner, resigned. Henry L. Benning, Esq., was elected Judge for six years.

W. T. Hamilton Eq., Syraense; Hox. James Hewes,
Texas N. Baldwin, Eq., San Francisco: Captain F. Marshall. United States Navy; John G. Burnan, Saratoga
Springe; John K. Taggart, Northumberland, Pa., arrived
at the Prescott House Nov. 25.

Rev. Fitch W. Taylor, U. S. N.; Hon. H. W. Walker,
Detroit; Hen. Samuel Clark, Michigan; Hon. C. Robinson,
Woorsocket, R. I.; Hon E. G. Loubry, Montreal; Hon.
Richard Yates, Rilicols Hon. Charles E. Stewart, Michigan; James Mess, Sheffield, Eng.; Hon Mr. Lawis, Baltimore; Col. David Barnett, Virginia; and Hon R. W. Peckham, Albany, were among the arrivals at the St. Nichlea yesterday.

tephane.

From Savarnah, in stoomship Alabama—Goo Jones, Dr. N. From Savarnah, in stoomship Alabama—Goo Jones, Dr. N. Cremwell, T. H. Vanderburg, A. Barclay, six in the steerage, From Charlecton, in steamship Union—Miss Pringle, J. F. Woodruff, P. A. Brown, J. T. DeForeat, Wilkahe. Capt Tessier, F. G. Cunningham, T. C. Conuelly—Il in the Capt Tessier, F. G. Cunningham, T. C. Conuelly—Il in the Capt Tessier, P. G. Cunningham, T. C. Conuelly—Il in the Capt Tessier, P. G. Cunningham, T. C. Conuelly—Il in the Capt Tessier, P. G. Cunningham, T. C. Conuelly—Il in the Capt Tessier, P. G. Cunningham, T. C. Conuelly—Il in the Capt Tessier, P. G. Cunningham, T. C. Conuelly—Il in the Capt Tessier, P. G. Capt Tessier, P. G. Cunningham, T. C. Conuelly—Il in the Capt Tessier, P. G. Capt Te

the steerage.

Frem Montevideo, in brig Victozine-Mr McNeal, J Hilde-brand, Mr Galli.

The Late Sezzeece Genrowber — The Mayon's Decision in the Case — It will be recollected that a few days ago the fire wardens of the First Ward selved a large quantity of gunpowder, valued at some \$7,000. The same having been brought to the dock contrary to law regulating such matters. The owners of the powder denured to the seizure, and appealed to the Mayor for redress. The whole matter was heard before his Honor, and a decision has been made, which will be rendered on Morcay I we should anticipate how the Mayor has decided in the matter, we should say that the whole of the powder has been conflicted for the benefit of the willows and orphans of the Fire Department.

Post Corne Entrapaixs — We saw a letter yesterlay, ad-

ARRIVAL OF THE SHIP BAVARIA.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM AUSTRALIA.

Six Thousand Ounces of Gold Dust on Freight.

List of Passengers-Log of the Bavaria-Melbourne Intelligence—The Mines-Last Gold Circulars,

&c.,

The ship Bavaria, Captain Bailey, arrived at this port from Melbourne, Australia, at an early hour yesterday morning, bringing eighteen cabin and fifteen steerage passengers.

We are indebted to Mr. Perry, one of the passen-

gers in the cabin, for files of the Melbourne Argus dated to the 27th of August, and also to Messrs Adams & Co. for a prompt delivery of papers. The Bavaria brings 6,000 cunces of gold dust to Messrs. Adams & Co., and there is about \$120,000 in

the hands of the passengers—every one returning rich—even the very sailors on board. One man, named Martin, has returned to Williams burg, after a three weeks' effort at the diggings, with

a good supply of the precious metal. Amongst the cabin passengers are Mr. W. Adams, bearer of despatches to the U. S. government, Mrs-and Miss Beiley, Mr. and Mrs. Perry and son, and Mrs Perry, senior, of New York; Captain Howes, late of bark Chicare, of Dennis, Mass.; Dr. Caryngton and T. Fries, of Indiana; Mesers. Adams and Whiting, of Boston: Messrs. Johnstone, Faville, and Clarke, of New York; Messrs. Taylor, of Anne Arbor, Michigan;

Gillman, of Wisconsin; and Campbell, of Ohio.

The Bavaria brings the first direct mail from Australia to the port of New York.

The B. left this port, on her outward voyage, upon the 17th of February last, and arrived at Melbourne upon the 20th of May, when the passengers in the cabin presented Mr. Pickering, the first mate, with a valuable gold ring, as a testimonial of their esteem,

There was some dissatisfaction expressed by them as to their treatment on the passage out.

On her return passage, the Bayaria left Hob.
son's Bay spon the 30th of August, and Point Napean, Port Philip Heads, upon September I, at four

On September the 2d, Mr. W. Adams, bearer of despatches to the United States government, came

on board. The ship was in sight of New Zealand upon the 11th of September, and land was finally lost sight of at dark upon that evening. Cape Horn was made upon the 8th of October,

when the B. passed the Swedish brig Anna Georgina, going south. Saw a large ship bound west On October 10, half the distance between Mel-

bourne and New York was run, and the Falkland Islands passed. Candia Monnela, an uninhabited rocky island, was in sight. October 25, spoke the British ship Countess of

Durham, for Valparaiso, and saw a brig in the dis-On November 4, the passengers addressed Capt. B. relative to the quality of the provisions on board. He refused to put into Pernambuco, as requested by

At noon, upon November 6, the ship was six miles north of the equator. She experienced a squall of the southeast trade winds upon the sth of the same month. Up to the 13th, had the northeast trades, and

upon the 19th the ship was three hundred and sixty-November 24, some of the passengers rowed to the John M. Minor, from New York for Mobile, and procured some vegetables, which were a great treat.

They received a copy of the HERALD, also, which they say was a greater boon still. Yesterday-November 20- the Bavaria was taken Quarantine, being out eighty-nine days from Hob-son's Bay, and eighty seven from Port Philip Heads.

We have received some very interesting details of

A gentleman who came as passenger, furnishes us with the following piece of news, which we publish for the benefit of our theatrical friends, He says. Barnum (vesterday) received a request to visit the gold regions of Victoria, and a new stone building, in the course of erection for an extensive theatre, has been offered to him on very reasonable terms. Should he decline, the agent is here and a good field is open for a first rate theatrical company.

The builder was lecturing in this city within the last two years, and is now one of the lucky speculators of

the Victoria region.

Mr. George Train, of Boston, was engaged in the enterprise of establishing a fire and marine assurance system, and advocating a new plan of exchange.

The five dollar piece passed current only for one Mr. Elliott, of the firm of Elliott & Arkill, of Pearl

street, New York, had been appointed treasurer to an association of Canadians established in Melbourne, with a view of affording relief to indigent immi

petent persons to establish telegraph lines. A correspondent of the Melbourne Argus, writing

from Sydney upon August 20, says:

Mrs. Mitchel, 'the wife of the Irish exile, sailed on Thursday evening, with her children, accompanied by Mr. Smith, the gentleman who aided Mr. Mitchel's escape, to join her husband, awaiting her arrival in San Francisco. Previous to Mrs. Mitchel's departure, a deputation, representing a number of Irishmen and several other officers, waited upon her to present her with an address of their sympathy for the past trials of her husband and lettelf, and their congratulation at the happier prospect her at the same time with a gold watch and chain of exquisits workmanship. from Sydney upon August 20, says:-

CIRCULATION OF THE MELBOURNE PAPERS. 
 Papers.
 Daily Circulation.

 Mell ourne Argus
 13,000

 "Herald, (government organ).
 1,200

 "Express, (weekly).
 6,000

 "Tribune, (Catholic paper).
 4,000

 "Banner, (Presbyterian).
 3,500

MELEOURNE, Australia, Aug., 27, 1853. Thomas Warner in Australia-His Studies, Ex

aminations, and Mode of Life. Thomas Warner, of torpedo notoriety, is now in Melbourne, with the Miss Busby, and their progeny of six. He made application to the Supreme Court for admission to the bar, but was refused. He was permitted to undergo examination. He has let two terms since pass without any further application. terms since pass without any further application.

He is now acting as money taker at Bowes' American Circus, occasionaly peddling, (alias sly grog selling,) and has to keep a sharp look out. He is narrowly watched and spurned since the arrival of the Herallo of Docember 13, 1852, which was freely circulated among the gentlemen of the bar. He was at the time acting as editor of a weekly journal, and the proprietor was compelled, immediately, to do without his services. He is spurned by all whe know him. There is but little doubt he will make off for California at the carliest opportunity—as soon as he can raise the wind.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.